

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1814.

[Vol. 28.]

## THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING, BY

F. BRADFORD JR.



Clock, A. M. by order of the H. C.  
D. BRADFORD, Scribe.  
Lexington, Oct. 17.

### FOR SALE.

THE Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT near the state house in the town of Frankfort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern. TH. T. BARR, Agent for the owner.  
Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814. 40-11

### Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield. Calls on them at their shop will be patient. Early attended to by one or the other of them.  
Lexington, May 10, 1813.

### CASH WILL BE GIVEN

For Six or Eight  
LIKELY NEGRO BOYS.  
From 14 to 18 years of age. None will be purchased unless first rate.  
August 22. 34-11

### LEVI L. TODD,

WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Boone and Scott circuit courts—his place of residence is Lexington.  
Sept. 6, 1813. 36-11

### COTTON YARN,

of all kinds, of the best quality, and at reduced prices, for sale at the Factory of  
JOHN JONES.  
Water street, Lexington. 34

COLEMAN & MEGOWAN,  
HAVING disposed of their stock of Goods, request all those indebted to them to call at their Warehouse on Water street, next door above S. & G. Trotter, and settle their accounts.  
41 Lexington, October 10, 1814.

### THOS. H. PINDELL,

IS just receiving in addition to his former stock, a complete and splendid assortment of  
MERCHANDIZE.  
Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, which he will dispose of on good terms at his stand formerly occupied by J. & D. Macconn, opposite the Court-house, on Main street.  
13-11 Lexington, March 28, 1815.

### GREENVILLE SPRINGS

Public Entertainment will continue to be kept during the fall and winter months at the above place, by  
H. PALMER.  
September 19, 1814. 58

JUST received and for sale by J. Downing, a quantity of PRINTING INK, of a superior quality.  
Also a fount of PICA, nearly new.  
J. DOWNING.  
Sept. 19. 38.

### FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE & LOT on Mill street, opposite Mr. John Bradford.  
10 1-4 Acres of WOOD LAND, two miles from town, on the Henry's mill road—and a CARRIAGE that has been about a year in use, apply to  
JOHN HART.  
Lexington, Sept. 29, 18 4. 30

### WANTED.

TWO or THREE boys as Apprentices to learn the Carpenter's Trade.  
M. KENNEDY.  
Lexington, August 1, 1814. 31

### WANTED TO RENT,

Immediately, ONE or TWO ROOMS.  
Enquire of the PRINTER.

### LOST

On the ground where the drill muster was held on Friday, 29th ult. a *Musket*, *Bayonet* and *Cartridge Box*—the person who has found them will be rewarded for his trouble by leaving them at this office.

### For Sale,

A LIKELY and valuable HOUSE SERVANT. She is about 20 years of age—also, a stout, healthy NEGRO MAN; accustomed to all kinds of labouring work. They will be sold on a credit if required. Apply to  
TH. HANLY.  
Lexington, 5th November. 45 4

### HERAN & MAXWELL

HATTERS,  
CARRY on business nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main street.—They flatter themselves they will be able to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of purchasers, and on good terms.  
26 Lexington, June 25, 1814.

### PORTRAIT PAINTING.

MR. HASKIN from Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Oil Painting of Portraits, in the room over the store of Bobb and Vigus, Cheap side, lately occupied by D. Bradford (as an auction store). Mr. H. engages to perform his work to the satisfaction of his employers.—The Portraits of a number of Gentlemen taken since he has been in Lexington may be seen at his room, which is open at 11 o'clock of the day.  
60-11

### BRUSH MANUFACTORY.

LANE & BEALE, of Philadelphia, BRUSH MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public they have commenced a branch of their business in Wood street, between Third and Fourth streets, PITTSBURG. As they intend carrying on the business extensively they will be able to supply the orders of Merchants and others, to any amount, at the Philadelphia prices, without carriage. From their long experience in the business, and having the best workmen employed, they can furnish

Brushes of every Description.  
Of a superior quality, and on such terms as will be advantageous to the purchasers. In addition to their stock of Brushes, they have on hand & intend keeping a constant supply of Morgan's Patent

Boot-Cutters, Trees, Lasts, &c.  
A quantity of Russia Brushes, for sale.  
The highest price given for HOG'S BRISTLES & COLT'S TAILS.  
Pittsburg, May 4, 1814. 25-6m

### TO THE PUBLIC.

### Prime Soap & Candle Factory.

THE subscriber having engaged in the above line, able and experienced journeymen from Philadelphia, and having now his establishment in full operation, and on an extensive and useful plan, offers for sale to CONTRACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and OTHERS, any quantity of excellent soap and candles (dip and mould) warranted equal in every respect to any manufactured in the Eastern states, and which, on inspection and fairly analysed, will be found to have all the requisite quality, and composed of the best materials. Purchasers may be supplied on the most advantageous terms, by calling on him, examining the present stock, and judging for themselves at his manufactory in Lexington.

THOMAS TIBBATS.  
N. B. I will give the usual cash prices for Tallow, Hoglard, Kitchen Grease, Ashes, Potash and all such articles as necessary to the above establishment.

Lexington, March 24th 1814. 13-11

### HAWKINS, CARSWELL & HAWKINS,

HAVE established a NAIL MANUFACTORY, on an extensive scale, on Water street, where they have on hand a constant supply of CUT and WROUGHT NAILS, and BRADS—4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The workmen engaged in the factory are first rate, having been employed out of the factories at Pittsburgh, where the nail making business has arrived at so high a state of improvement. Their work will not be excelled by any work of the kind in the United States.

A Black-Smith's Shop is also conducted at the same place—where business in that line will be executed on the shortest notice and the best manner.

Those who think proper to favour us with their custom can be supplied by wholesale or retail at the factory, or at the store of J. H. & L. HAWKINS, on Main street.  
32-11 August 8, 1814.

### JOHN MARSH,

RETURNS his sincere thanks for past favors, and respectfully informs the public, that having some of the best workmen from the eastward engaged in his employ, he is now enabled to accommodate his friends on the shortest notice, with Single or Double Trussels, Mules, Single or Double Carding Machines, Roving and Drawing Frames of every description for Cotton; also, Carding Machines, Bileys, Jenny's, Humphreys' Spindlers, &c. &c. for Wool, on as good terms as any in the western country.

Gentlemen wishing to engage in those lines are respectfully informed the difficulty in procuring cards will be obviated, as he is in conjunction with celebrated workmen from the eastward, establishing a CARD MANUFACTORY in Lexington, where they can be supplied with every kind of Cards at a more reasonable rate than heretofore, at his old established stand, Water Street, Lexington.  
N. B. He has procured from the eastward, a good workman in the whitesmith's business; the public are respectfully informed that they can have any thing in that line done with neatness and dispatch  
November 5. 45 4

### Public Sale.

Will be sold on Wednesday, the 30th of November next, to the highest bidder,

### THE PLANTATION, Mill & Distillery.

WITH all the apparatus pertaining thereto, belonging to the estate of Thomas Turnham, dec. in Woodford county, Clear Creek. This truly valuable property offers great advantages to the purchaser, as it lies in a rich neighbourhood of land, settled by wealthy farmers—the stand, for a country tavern, is equal to any in the state—lying 12 miles from Lexington on the Bardstown road, and 19 from Frankfort on the State road, leading to the Crab Orchard. The payments will be made easy, and perhaps some part will be taken in Whiskey, at the Lexington market price—particulars will be made known on the day of sale. Further comment is unnecessary, as the property can be viewed by any person inclined to purchase. Due attendance will be given on the day of sale by the subscribers, duly authorized for that purpose  
JOHN TURNHAM, JOEL TURNHAM.  
24th October, 1814. 45 3

THE Subscriber has on hand at his Smith Shop, formerly occupied by Wm. Hart, an assortment of the following articles of a superior quality, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or the usual credits, viz:  
Warranted Axes  
Steeled Hoes  
Curry Ploughs  
Common ditto  
Grubbing Hoes  
Mattocks  
Hinges of all descriptions  
Carpenter's Hatchets  
Hand Axes  
Fleshforks.  
The subscriber having five Forges, will be able to execute large jobs on the shortest notice—Horse shoeing will be particularly and carefully attended to.  
B. DOWNING.  
Lexington, Feb. 26, 1814. 34-11

### Advertisement.

To all whom it may concern,  
Take notice, I shall meet the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery at Samuel Ringo's, on the 31st day of this month, and proceed from thence to the boundary lines and corners of my two surveys on the waters of Hington and in the county of Montgomery, formerly Bourbon, state of Kentucky, to take the depositions of witnesses and perpetuate the same, respecting the boundaries & corners of my said surveys—one containing 8124 acres, the other containing 1874 acres, and do such other things as I may think proper, according to law, to perpetuate the knowledge of the boundaries and corners of my said two surveys, and continue from day to day until I have taken said depositions & done such things, as I may think proper on the occasion.  
PETER RINGO.  
November 1. 45-31p

### Coach and Harness Making.

### ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to finish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore shod in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.  
Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49-11

### SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best  
DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.  
Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.  
JOHN BRIDGES,  
Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.  
The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.  
41 October 10, 1814

### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership of Lowry & Shaw was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having any demands against said firm, are requested to call for payment—those indebted are also requested to call and discharge their accounts or they will be put into an officer's hands for collection.  
JOHN LOWRY.  
HIRAM SHAW.  
Sept. 19. 38  
N. B.—The business will be continued at the old stand by  
J. LOWRY.

### The Co-partnership

Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, always on hand, for those who may please to call.  
41 Hiram Shaw.

### FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the

### FULLING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, on the Town Fork, one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding factory. They will attend at the following places on the 1st day of every court, for the reception of cloth, which shall be returned on the succeeding court days completely finished, viz: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj. Milner's tavern in Richmond.  
Cloth deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Madison county, and at Tauls' place on the Tates' Creek road, three miles from the river, shall be attended to with due respect and promptness when passing to and from Richmond. The subscribers flatter themselves, from the superiority of their establishment, to be able to finish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and hope to merit a reasonable share of public patronage.  
HENRY BALLARD, THOMAS ROYLE.  
October 17. 42

### Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Suth Maynard to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing to John Fowler the amount of a negotiable note endorsed by said Fowler for said Maynard, there will be exposed to public sale at the court house of Fayette county in Lexington, on Saturday the 10th of December next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a tract of LAND containing 2000 acres, lying in Knox county, Ky. on the waters of Yellow creek, patented to Thomas M. Fleming and by him conveyed to said Maynard—or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Fowler the amount of said note with interest & costs of sale.  
THOMAS BODLEY, Trustee.  
November 3. 45-1m

### 25 Cents Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber living on the Hickman road, three and a half miles from Nicholasville, Jessamine county, an apprentice boy, by the name of RALPH COBB, to the Cabinet business, about 15 years of age. Any person that will deliver said apprentice to me shall receive the above reward.  
JOHN PENISTON.  
November 7, 1814. 43-31

### SHOE STORE.

HAY & BOARDMAN have just received an elegant assortment of LADIES and MISSES Morocco and Kid SHOES.—Likewise, Gentlemen and Youths Shoes, which are now ready for sale, opposite the Branch Bank.  
Lexington, August 1, 1814. 32

### Lexington Porter & Ale BREWERY.

JOHN COLEMAN intends to commence Brewing in a few days—Those desirous of obtaining a regular supply of Grains during the season, are requested to make an early application at the Brewery, otherwise they will be liable to disappointment. Wanted a good Journeyman COOPER, to whom liberal wages will be given.

HOPS bought in large or small quantities. Those having Barley for sale are requested to send a sample of it to the Brewery previous to bringing it to town. A steady good Draught Horse for sale. 42-6 Lex. Oct. 17.

### NOBLE & BYWATERS

Have opened an elegant assortment of  
MERCHANDIZE.  
Perhaps the best in the western country which will be sold either wholesale or retail for cash or approved negotiable indorsed paper. Their store will be found in the brick house formerly occupied by John Keiser as a tavern, and lately by E. Noble as a store. 20,000 lbs. best cotton in half bales sale.  
Those indebted to E. Noble on note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment—no indulgence will be given.  
Those having claims against E. Noble, will please bring them for settlement.  
4

### STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber in Georgetown, about the 12th inst. TWO HORSES of the following description—one a sorrel, about 15 hands high, four years old, a star in his forehead, shod before, rather slender made and lengthy, his tale over the common length, one or more white feet. The other a bay, about 15 hands high, six or seven years old, a little hipshot, shod before—both good saddle horses, broken to pace. Any person delivering said horses, or either of them, shall be liberally rewarded by  
BEN. TAYLOR.  
Sept. 30. 42

### WOOL CARDING.

WOOL taken to card on the usual terms at Sanders.  
August 7, 1814. Jessamine County.

Taken up by Samuel Knox, living near the mouth of Hickman's creek, a grey mare, about 13 1-2 hands high, about 6 years old, branded on the near shoulder C; appraised to \$20.  
A copy. Teste,  
JOHN METCALF, j. p.  
45

Clarke County, to wit:  
Taken up by Robert Schooler living on the waters of Four Mile, three miles from Winchester, a BAY HORSE, 14 1/2 hands high, 7 years old, hip shot, has a blaze face, the off hind foot white, appraised to \$27 50. Posted before me the 16th of August, 1814  
JOHN WARD, j. p.  
45

### INSTRUCTIONS

### TO OUR MINISTERS—CONCLUDED

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, at Gottenburg.

Department of State, Jan. 30, 1814.  
Gentlemen—In addition to the claims to indemnity, stated in your preceding instructions, I have to request your attention to the following, to which it is presumed there can be no objection.

On the declaration of war by the U. States, there happened to be, in the ordinary course of commerce, several American vessels & cargoes in the ports of Great Britain, which were seized and condemned, and in one instance, an American ship which fled from Algiers in consequence of the declaration of war by the Dey, to Gibraltar, with the American consul and some public stores on board, shared a like fate.

After the declaration of war, Congress passed an act allowing to British subjects six months, from the date of the declaration, to remove their property out of the United States, in consequence of which many vessels were removed with their cargoes. I add, with confidence, that on a liberal construction of the spirit of the law, some vessels were permitted to depart even after the expiration of the term specified in the law. I will endeavor to put in your possession a list of these cases. A general reciprocal provision, however, will be best adapted to the object in view.  
I have the honor to be, &c. &c.  
(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

From the Secretary of State to the Commissioners of the U. States, for treating with G. Britain, dated

Department of State, Feb. 10, 1814.  
Gentlemen—Should you conclude a treaty & not obtain a satisfactory arrangement of neutral rights, it will be proper for you to provide that the United States shall have advantage of any stipulations more favorable to neutral nations, that may be established between Great Britain and other powers. A precedent for such a provision is found in a declaratory article between Great Britain and Russia, bearing date on the 8th October, 1801, explanatory of the 2d section, 3d article, of a convention concluded between them on the 5th of June of the same year.  
I have the honor to be, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to the Commissioners of the U. States for treating with G. Britain, dated

Department of State, Feb. 14, 1814.  
I received last night your letter of the 15th October, with extracts of letters from Mr. Adams and Mr. Harris of the 22d and 23d of November.

It appears that you had no knowledge at the date even of the last letter, of the answer of the British government, to the offer which had been made to it, a second time, of the Russian mediation. Hence it is to be inferred that the proposition made to this government by the Bramble was made not only without your knowledge, but without the sanction, if not without the knowledge of the Emperor. Intelligence from other sources, strengthens this inference. If this view of the conduct of the British government is well founded, the motive for it cannot be mistaken. It may fairly be presumed that it was to prevent a good understanding and concert between the United States and Russia and Sweden, on the subject of neutral rights, in the hope that by drawing the negotiation to England, and depriving you of an opportunity of free communication with these powers, a treaty less favorable to the United States might be obtained, which might afterwards be used with advantage by G. Britain in her negotiations with these powers.

By an article in the former instructions you were authorised in making a treaty to prevent impressment from our vessels to stipulate, provided a certain specified term could not be agreed on, that it might continue in force for the present war in Europe. At that time it seemed probable that the war might last many years. Recent appearances, however, indicate the contrary. Should peace be made in Europe, as the practical effect of which we complain in regard to impressment would cease, it is presumed that the British government would have less objection to a stipulation to forbear that practice for a specified term, than it would have, should the war continue. In concluding a peace with Great Britain, even in case of a previous general peace in Europe, it is important to the United States to obtain such a stipulation.

Mr. Monroe, secretary of state, to the plenipotentiaries of the United States at Gottenburg.  
Department of State, 21st of March, 1814.  
Gentlemen—By the cartel Chauncy you will receive this, with duplicates of the commission to treat with Great Britain, and of the instructions and other documents that were forwarded by the John Adams. This vessel is sent to guard against any accident that might attend the other.

If a satisfactory arrangement can be concluded with Great Britain, the sooner it is accomplished the happier for both countries. If such an arrangement cannot be obtained, it is important for the United States to be acquainted with it without delay. I hope, therefore, to receive from you an account of the state of the negotiation and its prospects, as soon as you may be able to communicate any thing of an interesting nature respecting them. I have the honor to be, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

Mr. Monroe to the envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the United States.  
Department of State, June 25, 1814.

Gentlemen—No communication has been received from the joint mission which was appointed to meet the commissioners of the British government, at Gottenburg. A letter from Mr. Bayard, at Amsterdam, of the 18th March, was the last from either of our commissioners. It was inferred, from that letter, and other communications, Mr. Bayard, Mr. Gallatin, and Mr. Adams, would be in Gottenburg; and it has been understood from other sources, that Mr. Clay and Mr. Russell had arrived there about the 15th of April. It is therefore expected, that a meeting will have taken place in May, and that we shall soon be made acquainted with your sentiments of the probable result of the negotiation.

It is impossible, with the lights which have reached us, to ascertain the present disposition of the British government towards an accommodation with the United States. We think it probable that the late events in France may have had a tendency to increase its pretensions.

At war with Great Britain and injured by France, the United States have sustained the attitude founded on these relations. No reliance was placed on the good offices of France, in bringing the war with Great Britain to a satisfactory conclusion. Looking steadily to an honorable peace, and the ultimate attainment of justice from both powers, the president has endeavored, by a consistent and honorable policy, to take advantage of every circumstance that might promote that result. He nevertheless, knew that France held a place in the political system of Europe, and of the world, which as a check on England, could not fail to be useful to us. What effect the late events may have had, in these respects, is the important circumstance of which you are doubtless better informed than we can be.

The President accepted the mediation of Russia, from a respect for the character of the emperor, and a belief that our cause, in all the points in controversy, would gain strength by being made known to him. On the same principle, he prepared (in accepting the British overture, to treat independently of the Russian mediation) to open the negotiation on the continent, rather than at London.

It was inferred from the general policy of Russia, and the friendly sentiments and interposition of the emperor, that a respect for both would have much influence with the British cabinet in promoting a pacific policy towards us. The manner, however, in which it is understood that a general pacification is taking place; the influence Great Britain may have in modifying the arrangements involved in it; the resources she may be able to employ exclusively against the United States, & the uncertainty of the precise course which Russia may pursue in relation to the war between the United States and Great Britain, naturally claim attention, and raise the important question, in reference to the subject of impressment, on which it is presumed your negotiations will essentially turn, whether your powers ought not to be enlarged, so as to enable you to give to these circumstances all the weight to which they may be entitled. On full consideration, it has been decided, that in case no stipulation can be obtained from the British government at this moment, when its pretensions may have been much heightened by recent events, and the state of Europe be most favorable to them, either relinquishing the claim to impress from American vessels, or discounting the practice, even in consideration of the proposed exclusion from them of British seamen, you may concur in an article, stipulating, that the subjects of impressment, together with that of commerce, between the two countries, be referred to a separate negotiation, to be undertaken without delay, at such place as you may be able to agree on, preferring this city, if to be obtained. I annex at the close of this letter, a project of an article, expressing more distinctly, the idea which it is intended to communicate, not meaning thereby to restrain you in any respect as to form.—Commerce and seamen, the objects of impressment, may, with great propriety, be arranged in the same instrument. By stipulating that commissioners shall be forthwith appointed for the purpose, and that all rights on this subject shall in the mean time be reserved, the



Faith of the British government will be pledged to a fair experiment in an amicable mode, and the honor and rights of the United States secured. The United States having resisted by war the practice of impressment, and continued the war until that practice had ceased by a peace in Europe, their object has been essentially obtained for the present. It may reasonably be expected, that the arrangement contemplated and provided for, will take effect before a new war in Europe shall furnish an occasion for reviving the practice. Should this arrangement, however, fail, and the practice be again revived, the United States will be again at liberty to repel it by war; and that they will do so cannot be doubted; for after the proof which they have already given of a firm resistance in that mode, persevered in until the practice had ceased, under circumstances the most unfavorable, it cannot be presumed that the practice will ever be tolerated again. Certain it is, that every day will render it more ineligible in Great Britain to make the attempt.

In contemplating the appointment of commissioners, to be made after the ratification of the present treaty, to negotiate and conclude a treaty to regulate commerce and provide against impressment, it is meant only to show the extent to which you may go, in a spirit of accommodation, if necessary.—Should the British government be willing to take the subject up immediately with you, it would be much preferred, in which case the proposed article would of course, be adopted to the purpose.

Information has been received from a quarter deserving attention, that the late events in France have produced such an effect on the British government, as to make it probable that a demand will be made at Gottenburg, to surrender our right to the fisheries, to abandon all trade beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and cede Louisiana to Spain. We cannot believe that such a demand will be made; should it be, you will of course treat it as it deserves. These rights must not be brought into discussion. If insisted on, your negotiations will cease.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.  
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.  
"Whereas by the peace of Europe, the essential causes of the war between the United States and Great Britain, and particularly the practice of impressment, have ceased, and a sincere desire exists to arrange, in a manner satisfactory to both parties, all questions concerning seamen; and it is also their desire and intention to arrange, in like satisfactory manner, the commerce between the two countries, it is therefore agreed, that commissioners shall forthwith be appointed on each side, to meet at —, with full power to negotiate & conclude a treaty, as soon as it may be practicable, for the arrangement of those important interests. It is nevertheless understood, that until such treaty be formed, each party shall retain all its rights, and that all American citizens who have been impressed into the British service shall be forthwith discharged."

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to the Commissioners of the United States for treating of peace with Great Britain, dated —.

Department of State, June 27, 1814.  
"The omission to send ministers to Gottenburg with a previous and official notification of the appointment and arrival there of those of the United States, a formality, if due from either party, might have been expected from that making the overture rather than accepting it, is a proof of a dilatory policy, and would in other respects justify animadversions, if there was less disposition here to overlook circumstances of form, when interfering with more substantial objects."

"By my letter of the 25th inst. which goes with this, you will find that the subject had already been acted on under similar impressions of those which Mr. Bayard and Mr. Gallatin's letter could not fail to produce.—The view, however, presented by them is much stronger, and entitled to much greater attention. The President has taken the subject into consideration again, and given to their suggestions all the weight to which they are justly entitled."

"On mature consideration, it has been decided, that under all the circumstances, we alluded to, incident to a prosecution of the war, you may omit any stipulation on the subject of impressment, if found indispensably necessary to terminate it. You will, of course, not recur to this expedient, until all your efforts to adjust the controversy in a more satisfactory manner, have failed. As it is not the intention of the United States, in suffering the treaty to be silent on the subject of impressment, to admit the British claim thereon, or to relinquish that of the United States, it is highly important that any such inference be entirely precluded, by a declaration or protest in some form or other, that the omission is not to have any such effect or tendency. Any modification of the practice, to prevent abuses, being an acknowledgement of the right in G. Britain is utterly inadmissible."

"Although Gottenburg was contemplated at the time your commission was made out, as the seat of the negotiation, yet your commission itself does not confine you to it. You are at liberty, therefore, to transfer the negotiation to any other place made more eligible by a change of circumstances. Amsterdam & the Hague readily present themselves as preferable to any place in England. If, however, you should be of opinion, that under all circumstances, the negotiation in that country will be attended with advantages, outweighing the objections to it, you are at liberty to transfer it there."

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State, to the Commissioners of the United States for treating of Peace with Great Britain, dated Department of State, Aug. 11, 1814.

"I had the honor to receive, on the third of this month, a letter from Mr. Bayard and Mr. Gallatin of the 23d of May, and one from Mr. Gallatin of the 2d of June."

"The President approves the arrangement communicated by those gentlemen for transferring the negotiation with the British government from Gottenburg to Ghent. It is presumed from Mr. Gallatin's letter that the meeting took place towards the latter end of June, and that we shall soon hear from you what will be its probable result."

"By my letters of the 25th and 27th June, of which another copy is now forwarded, the sentiments of the President, as to the conditions, of which it will be proper for you to conclude a treaty of peace, are made known to you. It is presumed that either in the mode suggested in my letter of the 25th June, which is much preferred by permitting the treaty to be silent on the subject, as is authorized in the letter of the 27th June, the question of impressment, may be so disposed of, as to form no obstacle to a pacification. This government can go no further, because it will make no sacrifice of the right or honor of the nation."

"If Great Britain does not terminate the war on the conditions which you are authorized to adopt, she has other objects in it than those for which she has hitherto professed to contend. That such are entertained, there is much reason to presume. These whatever they may be, must and will be resisted by the United States. The conflict may be severe, but it will be borne with firmness, and as we confidently believe be attended with success."

## Massachusetts Legislature.

PROTEST  
Of the Minority of the senate of Massachusetts Against the Report of the Joint Committee of the Legislature, on the Governor's Message TO THE HONORABLE THE SENATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The undersigned, members of the said senate, beg leave respectfully to object and protest against certain resolutions which were reported by a committee of the legislature and which have been adopted by the senate.

The resolutions, which are more particularly the object of this protest, provide for the appointment of twelve delegates to meet at Hartford in the state of Connecticut, on the fifteenth day of Dec. next, to confer with delegates from the other states of New England, or any of them, upon the subjects of their "public grievances and concerns, and upon the best means of preserving our resources, and of defence against the enemy, and to devise and suggest for adoption, by those respective states, such measures as they may deem expedient. And also to take measures, if they shall think proper, for procuring a convention of delegates from all the United States, in order to revise the constitution thereof, and more effectually to secure the support and attachment of all the people, by placing all upon the basis of fair representation."

Notwithstanding we deem this proposition, at this time, extraordinary, alarming and pernicious, it is rendered peculiarly so, by the novel, strange and unprecedented doctrines and principles contained in the preamble to the resolutions. We had believed, that the constitution of the United States was the most perfect system of republican government, which human wisdom could invent. Framed by men who had felt the oppressions of tyranny, and in some measure experienced the dangers of anarchy, established upon the broad principles of sovereignty in the states, liberty in the people, and energy in the federal head—and effected by the zeal, concessions and candor of those virtuous and enlightened patriots, who had carried America through a war of unparalleled suffering to independence and peace.—We had hoped that neither the ambition of party nor the test of experiment, would have so soon brought us to the conclusion, that it had "failed to secure to" any "section of the union those equal rights and benefits which were the great object of its formation; much less was it to have been suspected, that under the pretext of "reconciling conflicting interests" and in a time of war and invasion and while our constitutional agents were attempting to negotiate a peace, we should promulgate the sentiments to our friends and enemies that the government is "unfit for peace and war"—that a radical reform, or another constitution, were essential to the salvation of the people.

The undersigned have considered that part of the constitution which provides for amendments, as dictated by superior wisdom. While it guards against sudden innovations and ensures stability to the compact, it provides for the correction of those errors and defects which experience alone could discover. And it is with extreme regret that we perceive this attempt at innovation in direct contravention of this salutary provision. If the legislature have no other powers on this subject, than those which they derive from the state and federal constitutions, it is manifest, that in this case they have assumed an authority never delegated to them, by the people. And if the legislature have no authority, it is difficult to perceive how then they can vest a discretion in their delegates which they themselves do not possess. This therefore, is an assumption of power, for which this senate are responsible to the people of this state and the United States; an assumption, which the undersigned utterly disclaim, and against which they most solemnly protest. We are not aware of any defect in the constitution of the United States, which requires even a constitutional attempt at an amendment—except the supposed one of *unequal or unfair representation* none has been pointed out. But as three fifths of the *slaves*, were enumerated in apportioning the representation among the several states, at the time of the adoption of the constitution, and the direct taxes were apportioned in the same way; as the N. England states have a representation in the senate far greater than in proportion to their *free population*—as no attempt has been made for this alteration, in the mode prescribed by the constitution, and as this could not be effected before the election to the next congress, it is impossible to believe that an attempt of this sort, at this time, can justify this extraordinary convention, or that it is its principal object. But there are other objects more alarming in their nature, and pernicious in their tendency. It was wisely provided by the constitution, that no state should enter into any compact or agreement with another without the consent of Congress. It was probably foreseen that disappointed and ambitious men would attempt to form associations prejudicial to the general welfare and dangerous to the union of the states. That these men would excite local jealousies and attempt geographical distinctions—and that despairing of governing the whole they would attempt a severance that they might govern a part.

It was therefore prudent and proper, that these compacts and agreements should be under the control of the states, and the people represented in congress. It is therefore with great solicitude and concern that we have been led to enquire what "public grievances" can warrant the assembling of delegates of the states of New England, or what "affinity of interest" can authorize them to "devise means of preserving their own resources" to themselves. The respective states of New England, can now preserve all their resources, except such as are under the constitutional control of the United States. Will they combine to take these? Such a combination would be a resistance of federal authority. A civil war would become inevitable; our enemy would profit by our dissensions, our union would be dissolved, our country conquered, and our liberty extinguished. Our country is engaged in a just and (of late) successful war. Our resources are abundant, our government is adequate, and our citizens are brave, enterprising and intelligent. Union alone, can secure us the blessings of an honorable peace. While our commissioners are negotiating, with the most earnest solicitude for their country's welfare—while our army and our navy are defending the soil and maintaining the honor & glory

of our country; while of brave yeomanry are rushing like a torrent, from the mountains to the shore to meet and repel the invader, and the spirit of party is becoming absorbed in the spirit of patriotism, why should Massachusetts, great, powerful, respectable Massachusetts, form a combination which will defeat the hopes of the "friends of peace," and aid and encourage a powerful and vindictive enemy? With these views and feelings, the undersigned cannot but deeply regret, that a proposition so unpromising of good, destitute of important ostensible object, but full of distrust, jealousy and mischief, and calculated to alarm, divide and discourage the people, should ever have been adopted by the senate of Massachusetts. Suspensions have been indulged that Massachusetts would take the lead of the New England states in a combination to dissolve the union; that as a preliminary step, a course similar to that contemplated in these resolutions would be adopted, and that a period of war would be selected for the purpose. By the adoption of these resolutions, we apprehend that these suspicions will grow into a settled belief.

The raising an army of an thousand men at the expense and under the command of the state, will have little tendency to diminish the alarm. However honorable and patriotic the motives for raising an army and refusing to place them under the orders and pay of the general government, we have strong apprehensions that the people of this commonwealth will have too much reason to believe that the honor to command, will not compensate for the burden to pay; that a separate army comports too well with a separate sovereignty, and that these men may at some future period be employed to settle domestic quarrels or enforce local interests.

From the resolutions and preamble and circumstances attending the debate, the undersigned have strong reasons to apprehend that propositions for a separate peace may grow out of a proposed meeting of the delegates from the New-England states. Should such propositions from the British government be made to the convention, and should the terms, as they probably would, be very flattering to this section of the union, the temptation of momentary gain might induce a compact with the enemy, introduce an army of foreign mercenaries, produce a civil war, which would end in a subjugation of both sections to the power of G. Britain.

Ambition has destroyed every other republic on earth. The United States stand alone, like a solitary rock in the midst of the ocean, surrounded and assailed by storms and tempests. In vain may we look for aid, except from union, energy and heaven! Apprehending and believing, that from neither of these sources can we expect it, so long as we indulge in the adoption of such resolutions, we have prepared & signed the foregoing protest; and we pray that it may be entered on the journals of the senate.

James Howe, Mark Langdon Hill,  
Walter Folger, jr. Joseph Bemis,  
Samuel Hoar, William Moody,  
John Holmes, Joshua Gage,  
Edmund Foster, Daniel Kilham,  
M. Kinsley, Timothy Fuller,  
Albion K. Parvis,  
Senate Chamber, Oct. 15, 1814.

## Magnanimous New-York

Albany, October 25.  
The Legislature of New-York adjourned last evening, after a session of four weeks. The principal laws passed are:

An act to authorise the raising of troops for the defence of this state.

An act to encourage privateering.

An act to authorise the raising a corps of Sea Fencibles.

An act to provide for the re-payment of certain sums of money, advanced by the corporation of the city of New York, for the defence of the State, and for other purposes.

An act to prevent the apprehension of British deserters.

An act to authorise the raising two regiments of men of color.

An act authorising additional pay to be made to the volunteers, & for paying the militia called into service by the State authority.

An act to aid in the apprehension of deserters from the army and navy of the United States.

The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Monell, passed both houses of the Legislature, unanimously, on Saturday.

Resolved unanimously, That the General Assembly of the State of New York view, with mingled emotions of surprise and indignation, the extravagant and disgraceful terms proposed by the British Commissioners at Ghent—that however ardently they may desire the restoration of peace to their country, they can never consent to receive it at the sacrifice of national honor and dignity—that they therefore strongly recommend to the National Legislature the adoption of the most vigorous and efficacious measures in the prosecution of the war, as the best means of bringing the contest to an honorable termination, and of transmitting unimpaired to their posterity, their rights, liberty and independence.

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dam, Frankfurt, Madrid and London, for such works relating to America as could not be found in Paris. So that, in that department particularly, such a collection was made as probably can never again be effected; because it is hardly probable that the same opportunities the same time, industry, perseverance and expenses with some knowledge of the bibliography of the subject would again happen to be in concurrence. During the same period, and after my return to America, I was led to procure also whatever related to the duties of those in the highest concerns of the nation, so that the collection, which I suppose is of between 6 and 10,000 volumes, while it includes what is chiefly valuable in science and literature generally, extends more particularly to whatever belongs to the American statesman; in the diplomatic and parliamentary branches, it is particularly full. It is long since I have been sensible it ought not to continue private property, and had provided, that, at my death, Congress should have the refusal of it, at their own price; but the loss they have now incurred makes the present, the proper moment for their accommodation, without regard to the small remnant of time, and the barren use of my enjoying it. I ask your friendship, therefore, to make for me the tender of it to the library committee of Congress, not knowing myself of whom the committee consists; I enclose you a catalogue, which will enable them to judge of its contents, nearly the whole are well bound, abundance of them elegantly, and of the choicest editions. They may be valued by persons named by themselves, and the payment made convenient to the public; it may be, for instance, in such annual instalments as the law of Congress has left at their disposal, or in stock of any of their late loans, or of any loan they may institute at this session, so as to spare the present calls of our country, & await its day of peace and prosperity. They may enter, nevertheless, into immediate use of it, as 18 or 20 wagons would place it in Washington in a single trip of a fortnight. I should be willing, indeed, to retain a few of the books to amuse the time I have yet to pass, which might be valued with the rest, but not included in the sum of valuation until they should be restored at my death, which I would carefully provide for, so that the whole library, as it stands in the catalogue at this moment, should be theirs, without any parting. Those I should like to retain would be chiefly classical and mathematical, some few in other branches, and particularly one of the five Encyclopedias in the catalogue; but this, if not acceptable, would not be urged. I must add, that I have not revised the library since I came home to live, so that it is probable some of the books may be missing, except in the chapters of law & divinity which have been revised, and stand exactly as in the catalogue which will of course be needed, whether the tender be accepted or not. I do not know that it contains any branch of science which congress would wish to exclude from their collection. There is in fact no subject to which a member of congress may not have occasion to refer. But such a wish would not correspond with my views of preventing its dismemberment. My design is either to place it in their hands entire, or preserve it so here. I am engaged in making an Alphabetical Index of the authors' names to be annexed to the catalogue, in order to facilitate the finding their works in the catalogue, which I will forward to you as soon as completed, any agreement you shall be so good as to take the trouble of entering into with the committee, I hereby confirm. Accept the assurance of my great esteem and respect.

(Signed) TH. JEFFERSON.  
UNHEARD-OF BRUTALITY & VILLANY.  
Many of our readers have doubtless seen the letter of Governor WRIGHT, of Maryland, to the editors of the Alexandria Herald, wherein he details the atrocious and sacrilegious conduct of the enemy at *Chaprico*, in that state. The British banditti, under the guidance of their cannibal commander the infamous COCKBURN, (who has attempted to screen his villany under the assumed name of *Co-burn*) entered the *Church* at that place, broke in pieces the windows, as well as the communion table, (after having used it as a dining table) converted the sunken graves into barbecue holes, and even entered the vaults, tore the winding-sheet from the body of a lady of the first respectability who had been lately deposited there, (Judge Keys' lady) and wantonly exposed her person! They also tore in pieces the houses of the town, and filled up the well from whence the inhabitants were supplied with water.

The above facts, detailed by Governor Wright, were confirmed by Gen. Philip Stewart, who lately commanded the American troops at that place; who declared the statement to be every way correct. But this, horrible as it was, was nothing to what followed. We are authorised to state, that Gen. Stewart informed a member of the Senate of the U. States, that the BRITISH OFFICERS STRIPPED YOUNG LADIES ENTIRELY NAKED, and obliged them to stand before them in that condition for an hour and an half; when they, the British officers, at length permitted these distressed females again to clothe themselves!

When our fair countrywomen reflect on conduct so vile and atrocious, when they call to remembrance the horrors of *Havre-de-Grace* and *Hampton*, can we wonder at that great display of heroism which urges them boldly to encounter the perils of battle, forgetful of the usual timidity of their natures, in preference to usage so brutal and monstrous! Language is incompetent to a true delineation of such flagrant villany. The sallow cheek of *Tecumseh* would crimson at the recital, and *La Pette's* fierce eye fall abashed to the ground.

\* Some women who were in the Fort, (Bowyer) fought like brave men.—Letter from New Orleans, Sept. 23.—Boston Patriot.

## NO TREES ON THE LAKES.

A British naval officer, one of Com. McDonough's prisoners, told a woman in Burlington, that the only way the d—nd Yankees gained victories, was by skulking behind every stump and tree, and that they dared not come into the open field and fight. She asked the naval hero, "Sir, were there any trees on the Lake?" Here ended the conversation.

TH. JEFFERSON.

UNHEARD-OF BRUTALITY & VILLANY.

Many of our readers have doubtless seen the letter of Governor WRIGHT, of Maryland, to the editors of the Alexandria Herald, wherein he details the atrocious and sacrilegious conduct of the enemy at *Chaprico*, in that state. The British banditti, under the guidance of their cannibal commander the infamous COCKBURN, (who has attempted to screen his villany under the assumed name of *Co-burn*) entered the *Church* at that place, broke in pieces the windows, as well as the communion table, (after having used it as a dining table) converted the sunken graves into barbecue holes, and even entered the vaults, tore the winding-sheet from the body of a lady of the first respectability who had been lately deposited there, (Judge Keys' lady) and wantonly exposed her person! They also tore in pieces the houses of the town, and filled up the well from whence the inhabitants were supplied with water.

The above facts, detailed by Governor Wright, were confirmed by Gen. Philip Stewart, who lately commanded the American troops at that place; who declared the statement to be every way correct. But this, horrible as it was, was nothing to what followed. We are authorised to state, that Gen. Stewart informed a member of the Senate of the U. States, that the BRITISH OFFICERS STRIPPED YOUNG LADIES ENTIRELY NAKED, and obliged them to stand before them in that condition for an hour and an half; when they, the British officers, at length permitted these distressed females again to clothe themselves!

When our fair countrywomen reflect on conduct so vile and atrocious, when they call to remembrance the horrors of *Havre-de-Grace* and *Hampton*, can we wonder at that great display of heroism which urges them boldly to encounter the perils of battle, forgetful of the usual timidity of their natures, in preference to usage so brutal and monstrous! Language is incompetent to a true delineation of such flagrant villany. The sallow cheek of *Tecumseh* would crimson at the recital, and *La Pette's* fierce eye fall abashed to the ground.

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# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 21.

Albany, October 31.

The militia and volunteers in service with the army under general Izard (late Gen Brown's) in Upper Canada, have been dismissed with thanks for their honorable and brave conduct—Gaz.

## REBELLION ALL ABACK.

It is rumored (and we believe the rumor entitled to credit) that a letter is in town from New-Hampshire, stating that the application from Massachusetts to that State for calling the Legislature together for the choice of Delegates to meet at Hartford, would not be complied with, the Council being divided on that question. Thus we find that the great object contemplated by the late extra session of the Legislature of Massachusetts, was the formation of a *Henryite Convention*, but that they are likely to be soiled in their ulterior objects by the good sense of other States.—*Post. Pat.*

It is rumored, that Wm. Jones is about to resign the office of Secretary of the navy. We apprehend the report is true, as we are apprized that he has for some time been desirous of retiring from so laborious a station. The vacancy will be one not easily supplied, by as efficient a head to the Department, as the present incumbent. *Nat. Intel.*

The apprehension which had prevailed of an attack by the enemy on Sacket's Harbor appears in a great degree to have subsided. The gallant Brown is now there, and prepared to defend with his tried talents and spirit the ground on which he 'fleshed his maiden sword.' The enemy, it is now believed, will not attack that place. *Id.*

## VOLUNTEER CORPS.

There is a bill now under the consideration of Congress for authorizing the President to accept the service of volunteer corps, which shall associate, organize themselves, and offer their services. The principal inducement is a monthly compensation of so many acres of land, the number graduated by the relative rank, to be deemed to them at the expiration of the term of service. They are to organize themselves, mounted or otherwise, and to choose their own officers. It is expected that the advantageous opportunity this bill holds forth to enterprising men, will call forth a large number, from among the patriotic States in the west particularly. The bill will no doubt become a law.—*Nat. Int.*

Copy of a letter from Captain Porter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated New-York, October 29, 1814.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that the U. States' *Fulton* the First, was this morning safely launched. No one has yet ventured to suggest an improvement that could be made in this vessel, and to use the words of the projector, "I would not alter her were it in my power to do so." She promises fair to meet our most sanguine expectations, and I do not despair of being able to navigate in her from one extreme of our coast to the other. Her buoyancy astonishes every one; she now draws only eight feet three inches water, and her draft will be only ten feet with all her guns, machinery, stores and crew on board; the ease with which she can now be towed with a single steam boat, renders it certain that her velocity will be sufficiently great to answer every purpose, and the manner it is intended to secure her machinery from the gunner's shot, leaves no apprehension for its safety.

I shall use every exertion to prepare her for immediate service; her guns will soon be mounted, and I am assured by Mr. Fulton that her machinery will be in operation in about six weeks.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.

D. PORTER.

The Hon. Wm. Jones,  
Secretary of the Navy.

## STEAM BOAT FRIGATE LAUNCH.

This morning at quarter before nine o'clock, the Steam Frigate "*FULTON* THE FIRST," was launched from the Ship Yards of Adam and Noah Brown, at Corlaer's Hook. She measures 145 feet on deck and 55 feet breadth of beam—draws only 8 feet of water, and is to mount thirty 32 pound carronades and 2 Columbiads, the latter to carry each 100 pound red hot ball. She is to be commanded by Commodore Porter, and from appearances she bids fair to become a formidable weapon in harbor warfare.—*E. P.*

Boston, October 28.

## BRIG HARRY'S CAPTURES.

The vessels captured by the brig *Harpy*, lately arrived at Portsmouth, are the transport ships *Amazon* and *Bridges*, loaded with rum, flour, clothing and stores for the army, from Portsmouth bound to Quebec; the brig *Halifax Packet*, with dry goods, porter, cordage, crates and glassware, invoiced at \$60,000. (the dry goods taken out); and the schooner *Britannia* in ballast burnt. Total value of captures, 400,000 dollars.

The cargo of the privateer *Harpy*, arrived at Portsmouth, on Thursday, from a cruise of 21 days, is estimated at \$300,000—She is said to have captured 8 ships (2 of whom were transports, one with twenty guns) on *Grand Banks*, and manned them

she also took a schooner and burnt her. Brought in 65 prisoners, among them a Major General and other officers.

Wednesday arrived at Portsmouth N. H. the fast sailing private armed brig *Portsmouth*, Shaw, from a short and successful cruise of 22 days. A week after sailing captured British sloop *Mary*, Burroughs, from Halifax for Martinique, loaded with fish. Oct. 3d. captured ship *James*, Massenger, from London for Quebec, with a cargo of dry goods, rum, gin, brandy and 80 casks of powder, besides cloths, &c. for the Canada army. The *James* sailed from Spithead Sept. 1, in co. with a fleet having on board 8000 troops, and parted shortly before in a gale having been thrown on her beam ends and considerably injured—took from her 300 packages of dry goods.

Capt. Messenger states, that the cargo on board the *James* (captured by the privateer *Portsmouth*) was invoiced at 100,000, of which the *Portsmouth* took out 35,000, as per invoices.

The sale of the goods at Durham on Thursday last, captured by the *Portsmouth* on her former cruise, amounted to over 190,000 dollars, and allowing the goods she has now brought in to average as much in the sale as those at Durham, (and there is no doubt they will more, as they are better adapted to the season) they will amount to upwards of 332,000 dollars, thus netting to the owners and all concerned in that vessel upwards of 500,000 dollars, in the short space of thirty-three days.

Arrived, on Saturday evening, the elegant and very fast sailing private armed brig, *Chasseur*, of Baltimore, Thomas Boyle, Esq. commander, of 16 guns (long 12s) and 130 men, from a successful cruise of three months on the coast of England, Ireland, the Western Islands, Bermuda, and Halifax, in which she has made 18 prizes, manned nine of them, burnt four, and made captives of the prisoners of the remainder, and has on board a cargo of indigo, &c. taken out of one of her prizes, valued at 70,000 dollars. Capt. Boyle has paroled 150 prisoners, and brought in 48—consignees, Stephenson and Goodwin.

PROCLAMATION OF BLOCKADE, By THOMAS BOYLE, Esq. commander of the private armed brig *Chasseur*.

WHEREAS it has become customary with the Admirals of Great Britain, commanding the small forces sent off the coast of the United States of America (particularly Sir John Borlase Warren and Sir Alex. Cochrane, Knight of the Bath, &c.) to declare all the coast of the said United States of America in a state of strict and rigorous blockade, without possessing the force or means completely so to do, or stationing an adequate and sufficient force to maintain the said blockade.

I do, therefore, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested (possessing sufficient force) declare all the ports, harbours, bays, creeks, rivers, inlets, outlets, islands, and sea coast of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, say England Ireland and Scotland, in a state of strict and rigorous blockade. And I do further declare, that I consider the force under my command adequate to maintain, strictly, rigorously, and effectively, the said blockade, and do hereby require the respective officers, whether captains, commanders, or commanding officers, under my command, employed, on the coast of England, Ireland and Scotland, to pay strict attention to the execution of this my proclamation; and I do hereby caution and forbid the ships and vessels of all and every nation in peace and amity with the U. S. from entering, or attempting to enter, or from coming out, or attempting to come out of any of the said ports, harbours, bays, creeks, rivers, inlets, outlets, islands, or sea coast, under any pretence whatever. And that no person may plead ignorance of this, my proclamation, I have ordered the same to be made public in England.

Given under my hand, on board the *Chasseur*, day and date as above.

THOS. BOYLE,

By command of the commanding officer.

J. H. STANSBURY, Sec'y.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

Messrs. Editors, In the different reports which have been circulated concerning the repulse of the enemy from the city of Baltimore, it has been almost impossible for the general who commanded the expedition or for him who had ordered it, to do justice to all the citizens who were particularly distinguished in it. But as Mr. Harper, who joined it as a volunteer, has been spoken of with peculiar marks of approbation, the merits of others should not be forgotten. The venerable Mr. McCulloh, collector of this port, who by the same impulse, threw himself into the ranks of the militia, and there by giving an example to those who were younger, could carry more activity into the combat, had the glory to contribute to the defeat of the enemy, and sealed with his blood the spot where his ardor was stopped. This estimable citizen, aged more than sixty-six years, has shown by his conduct, that love of country inspires new strength—that it restores youth. Mr. McCulloh had his thigh broken at the commencement of the fire. Those who fought by his side, would have given him the first attention which humanity claimed, in removing him from the scene of action. "No, my friends, cried this generous citizen, with a firmness worthy of the fine age of Greece and of Rome—"my life is of little consequence, the country is grasping with tyranny, she claims all the force of your arms, to repel the monster. In obeying obey her voice, she commands you to be deaf even to the cries of humanity."

This intrepid citizen, making to his country a generous sacrifice of his existence, remained two hours, the length of the conflict, upon the field of carnage, exposed to all its horrors, having no other support but the tree under

which he fought. The records of the world do not present to our admiration finer traits of heroism. Gratitude equally imposes upon us the obligation of mentioning the names of Mr. James Martin & the venerable Dr. Schwartz. Those who have been witness to all the celebrated acts of valor which were displayed on that day, ought to collect them with care, that may be printed on the tablet of history, and transmitted to our posterity as a precious inheritance.

A MILITIA SOLDIER.

## The Honorable Timothy Pickens,

"THE WORLD'S LAST HOPE."

In the debate on the bill for removing the seat of government, the question of reconstructing the public edifices on their original sites was agitated. It was stated that *Gen. Washington* had fixed on the present sites. This Mr. Timothy Pickens, of Lexington memory denied, but was at length constrained to yield the point, a task he always performs with an ill grace. He exclaimed with a vehemence peculiar to himself, that "if the site of those edifices had been fixed by a decree of heaven, he would vote to move them." This is a peculiarly happy illustration of his infuriate temper. The decrees of heaven would, it seems, oppose but feeble barriers against the gratification of his violent passions—The canting about morality and piety by the Essex Junto men is the holiest hypocrisy. They can blaspheme as readily as they praise their country's enemies. It was upon a similar exhibition of federal religion, that *Henry Clay* took occasion eloquently and aptly to declare, that "blasphemy and treason are kindred crimes."

## CASH FOR FEATHERS.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. Nov. 20. 47-

## Merino Ewes.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, TWENTY FULL BLOODED MERINO EWES—in excellent order, and in tip to a superior buck. LEWIS SANDERS. Sanders, 20th Nov. 47-3

## TO RENT,

A GOOD BRICK HOUSE, a large yard and convenient out offices, suitable for a tavern and wagon yard, or any other business that would require a number of buildings—enquire of TH: HANLY. Lexington, 21st Nov. 47-4

## SUGAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE, 70 barrels of Orleans Sugar, of prime quality. B. BLOUNT. Lexington Nov. 21. 47-4

## John Norton

Respectfully informs the public, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE of JOHN WALKER, and removed the same to the house next door to Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, on Chesapeake, where he is now opening an extensive assortment of

## MEDICINES.

Having purchased the NAIL FACTORY of GEORGE NORTON, a constant supply will be kept in the cellar of the same room. 47-4f Lexington, November 20.

MRS. BECK'S LOTTERY FOR THE DISPOSAL OF A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF DRAWINGS, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

With positively commenced, drawing on SATURDAY, 3d DECEMBER NEXT. There are a few Tickets yet unsold which may be had on application to Mrs. Beck, or at William Essex & Son's Book-Store. November 14—16

## STORAGE AND COMMISSION WARE-HOUSE.

JEREMIAH NEAVE AND SON, (Late of Lexington, Ky.) Have commenced the Storage & Commission Business in a new and commodious brick Ware-House, in Cincinnati. Merchants and Boatmen may always depend on every attention in the receiving, forwarding and transacting all concerns entrusted to them. 46

## NOTICE.

Purchasers of property at the late sale of Wm. Beard, dec. are hereby informed that their notes will become due on the 6th & 7th of Dec. next. The subscriber will attend at the Columbian Inn, on Wednesday, the 7th inst. where those indebted are requested to call and pay their respective notes—otherwise they will be put into the hands of an officer for collection.

H. BEARD, Guardian

To the Heirs of Wm. Beard, dec. November 12. 46-2

## TO MERCHANTS.

The Bank of Chillicothe does not at present sell checks on any of the eastern Banks.

J. WOODBRIDGE, Cashier.

Oct. 15th, 1814.

## TO SPINNERS.

Families in want of employment can have Wool, ready com'd, to spin, at my Steam factory near Lexington. LEWIS SANDERS. November 11, 1814. 46

## Five Dollars Reward.

Broke away from Sanders's Factory, near Lexington, on the 6th inst an IRON GREY HORSE, three years old, near 15 hands high, light made, shod all round, rots and racks, no mark or brand. Any person delivering said horse to the widow Morgan, at Sanders, or to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward. JOHN OWENS. 46-3tp November 12.

## WRITING PAPER,

No. 1 & 2, (CALHOUN'S MANUFACTURE,) For sale at this Office. Nov. 15, 1814.—46

TAKEN up in Woodford county, by Humphrey Smith, two STRAY NAGS—a black mare, about 14 hands high, 3 years old, a brand appears on the near shoulder thus FW; appraised to 40 dollars. The other a sorrel horse, about 13 1/2 hands high, has a star and a sup, all four feet white nearly to the knees, blind in the near eye, 8 or 9 years old, neither dock'd or branded as appears; appraised to 10 dollars. Both horse and mare unbroken. Done before me this 19th day of August, 1814. A true copy from my estray book. R. M. THOMAS, J. P. Nov. 14. 47-3

## POSTSCRIPT.

From the "Courier" we learn, that Col Slaughter's and a part of Col. Gray's regts arrived at Louisville on the 10th inst. Previous to this, they have no doubt embarked for New Orleans. Dr. Burr Harrison is appointed Inspector Gen. to the detachment; and Major James Smiley, deputy Inspector General. *Argus.*

## MOUNTED MEN.

We publish the following extracts from a letter written on the departure of our volunteers on an expedition to Burlington Heights. It has been purposely withheld until this week to prevent any mischief from arising from its publication, in pursuance to the request of the writer. But knowing the anxiety of our readers to hear the destination of their friends, we now lay it before our readers—*Edis. Argus.*

Extract of a letter from a volunteer in the corps of Mounted men under Gen. M. Arthur, to one of the Editors of this paper, dated

DETROIT, Oct. 22d, 1814

"You will doubtless be surprised at our long stay at this place—which is owing to the unwarrantable delay of Col. Porter's regiment. His troops are now arriving—We have been detained here for the protection of the people from savage depredations. Part of Porter's regt will be left at Fort Malden. Those very savages with whom Gen. Harrison some time since treated, (and part of whom are now drawing rations from the U. States) are murdering the whites in the neighborhood of Detroit. A party of 16 men have just returned to camp with a man that was killed & scalped within one mile of our encampment—he is a citizen of Detroit.

"Many of the citizens of Detroit are treacherous rascals, and in reality dislike the Americans—although they profess to be friendly—To prevent them from starting rumors to the British, the general has given out, that his destination is to Saganaw, an Indian village. He has even gone so far, in order to deceive them, as to order some cannon up the lake; & has succeeded in producing the desired impression, amongst the British partisans, as well as all others (not in the secret,) here.

"To day, or to-morrow morning we take up the line of march for Burlington Heights, passing up the west side of Lake Sinclair to its head, (50 miles) then cross over and march to the Moravian towns. From the Moravian towns, we shall proceed direct to Burlington. We shall pass on to Chippewa, where the British have some artillery planted at a bridge, over which we must pass. If we are unable to do this, we shall be compelled to retreat and fall in upon Grave river, and down it to Erie. A Potawatamie Indian arrived here a few days since and states that the British had stationed some small distance from Burlington Heights a body of 1000 Indians, to meet any force which might probably fall into their rear, from this place through which we shall have to pass to get to Burlington. This is certainly a hazardous expedition, and if successful will reflect some credit on the undertakers. If we fail, the consequences may be serious. We are all in high spirits, and are confident of success.

"Our force is 380 Kentucky volunteers; 260 Ohio volunteers—75 friendly Indians and 40 Rangers. From Erie, if we reach there, we shall immediately return home."

NASHVILLE, November 15.

Extract from a letter to his Excellency Governor Blount, from the Hon. Henry Toulmin, dated Fort Stoddard, Oct. 26

"I have only a moment whilst the post rider is getting his horse, to inform you that Gen. Jackson and suite left my house yesterday for the fort built by Col. Benton, and called after the brave Montgomery, on the other side of the Alabama river. The third regiment is now on its way from Mobile to the same place. About 2000 Tennessee horsemen under Gen. Coffee, are now crossing the T. mighby river, seven miles above me, and will probably get over the Alabama to day.

The infantry of Tennessee are daily expected. The force which will be at Tensaw, Fort Montgomery, in a few days, will be considerable. I think the general will put the seal on our safety. In truth he has already been the savior of this country. He came just in time to provide for the re-occupation of the fort at Mobile point. Had not that step been taken, the whole of this country would have been overrun by the British and Indians. The first attack would have been made on Mobile, and there—there is a stranger within the gates! The British assume all power at Pensacola—though the government is nominally Spanish. Their flag flies, I am told, on one side of the fort and the Spanish flag on the other.

The British flag is also hoisted in the town. It is the British that protect the public works that commanded the Indians, that force into employ negroes of the inhabitants, that impress boats and other vessels, that make prisoners of Americans, and, in short, that exercise all the effective, though not some of the formal attributes of sovereignty.

They talk of large reinforcements, daily expected. They have lately occupied the fort at the Barancas, as I am informed, and the Spaniards are engaged in erecting some works for the further protection of that fort."—*Clarion*

## SOUTHERN ARMY.

By letters received in town on Friday last, General Jackson avows his intention of attacking Pensacola. The army have left their Headquarters near Mobile; and were joined by Gen. Coffee's mounted men, (who have been dismounted) six miles from Gen. Jackson's late encampment, on the 30th ult. General Jackson's spies, who were sent to reconnoitre Pensacola, had returned, and brought information that no reinforcements had lately been made in the garrison; but that it was well mounted and manned. General Jackson's force is about 6000, militia and regulars—he has plenty of cannon, &c. and no doubt is entertained of a successful attack. General Taylor's brigade, of militia Infantry, had not arrived in time to join the main army. *Whig*

The Volunteer bill, which has been for some days under debate in the House of Representatives, after being considerably changed in its features, was yesterday ordered to lie on the table, with the expectation that it shall not be called up until the principal war measure of this session, the bill for classing and drafting the militia, shall have been acted on.

The committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives, yesterday reported a bill to establish a Nation-

al Bank. It being late in the day, the bill was not read through; we could not therefore ascertain all its features. We learn, however, that they are essentially those recommended in the report of Mr. Dallas; who, we are informed, in a personal conference with the financial committee, laid before them in a very able and eloquent exposition, his views of that and other topics embodied in his report.—*Nat. Intelligencer, Nov. 8.*

The General Assembly of Connecticut have appointed the following persons to be delegates from this state, to meet in convention at Hartford, on the 15th of December next, viz

Chauncey Goodrich, James Hillhouse, John Treadwell, Zephaniah Swift, Noth. Smith, Calvin Goddard, Roger M. Sherman.

## FROM THE NIAGARA.

The editors received letters from a friend on Saturday last, by the express mail, dated at Buffalo, as late as the 30th ult at which time the army under Gen. Izard was yet at Fort Erie, but expected, within a day or two, to recross the Niagara, and take up winter quarters on this side of the river.—*Nat. Int.*

NORFOLK, Nov. 1.

"Yesterday arrived within our capes, direct from Halifax, and proceeded up the bay without loss of time, one 74, one frigate and five transports full of troops.—This information is from a gentleman who was down in Lynhaven Bay with a flag to the British commander. While there, vessels passed after communicating with the squadron. It is feared this is only the advanced division of a fleet."

The return of transports with troops to the Chesapeake, can leave no doubt of another expedition against Baltimore.—At any rate it is sufficient evidence of hostile intentions to require every preparation for defence. We know not whether the government has given the gallant Scott sufficient force to sustain his high reputation, but we have sufficient assurance from the past that he will make the best use of the means at his disposal.

## Sale at Auction.

On Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1814, will be sold at auction, A BRICK HOUSE & LOT, lying on Constitution Street. The lot has 40 feet front on said street and extends back 100 feet to Pine Alley, which alley is 10 feet wide. It adjoins the lot of David Stuart.

A VACANT LOT, thirty feet on Constitution Street, and 100 feet back to Pine Alley—joining the above.

ANOTHER VACANT LOT, thirty feet on Constitution Street, and 100 feet back to Pine Alley—adjoining the last mentioned lot.

The sale will take place on the premises, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Terms—approved negotiable notes, at 3, 6, 12, & 18 months.

AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE, 1 Cart and 2 Horses, 2 Cows, 1 Horse, 1 Table, Bedstead and Bedding, 1 Stand, Chairs, Rag Carpet, Axes, Spades, and sundry articles of KITCHEN FURNITURE. Terms—All sums under ten dollars, cash in hand—above that sum six months credit. Negotiable notes, satisfactorily endorsed. D. BRADFORD, Auc'r. Lexington, Nov. 19. 47

## Exchange of Hats!

TAKEN out of the court-house window yesterday, being county court day, a NEW CASTOR HAT, with a new bandanna handkerchief in it—I expect it was taken through mistake, as there was a half worn hat left in its place—the one taken away was lined entirely with black. The person who has made the exchange will confer a particular favor on the subscriber by leaving information at messrs Ellis & Morrow's store, which will enable him to get his own hat. THOMAS H. BERRYMAN. 15th Nov. 47-3

## Blank Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber has removed his Book-Bindersy to the house occupied by Mr. F. BRADFORD, jun. where he solicits a continuance of the many favours he has received since his commencement in this place. He has on hand and intends constantly keeping an assortment of RECORDS, LEDGERS, JOURNALS & DAY BOOKS, of various sizes and bindings, which he will warrant to be equal if not superior to any made in Lexington or elsewhere.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Ladies elegant Morocco gilt-work BASKETS, do. do. do. PIN-CUSHIONS, do. do. do. POCKET-BOOKS, Gentlemen's do. do. assorted, Memorandum & Receipt Books, } by the dozen Copy and Cyphering Books, } or single ones. States and Slate Pencils, Ink Powder and Ink stands, Pen-Knives, Pencils, and Crayons, Dutch and English QUILLS, wholesale or retail Super-royal, royal, Gully, cap & letter PAPER, by the ream or small. Webster's Spelling Book, } by the gross, dozen Farmer's Almanac, for 1815 } or single one. with a variety of fancy articles, all of which he will dispose of unusually low.—All articles will be treated with liberality and attention. TH: MCALL. Lexington, Nov. 18. 47-4

## M. Giron & H. I. I. Robert,

RETURN their thanks to their customers for the encouragement they have received in their individual establishment of CONFECTIONERS, and inform their respective friends and the public, that they have entered into an association to carry on conjointly the Confectionary Business, under the firm of M. GIRON & H. ROBERT, the intent of the association being to be better able by carrying extensively in every branch of their business, to give satisfaction to their customers—they will always be ready to furnish TEA PARTIES, BALLS, &c. with all the articles wanted in their line.—They will also undertake to make up DESSERTS for dinners or suppers. Their shops will constantly be furnished with all kinds of CAKES, CANDIES, COMFITS, SUGAR TOYS, JELLIES, PRESERVES, CORDIALS & ICE CREAMS, in the season.—They have correspondents in Philadelphia, who will constantly supply them with fresh assortments of DRIED FRUITS, WEST INDIA SWEET MEATS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c. of the best quality—and their arrangements are such, that the public may rest assured that orders left with M. Giron on Mill-Street, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Terrass, or H. Robert on Main-Street, opposite the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be thankfully received, and promptly and satisfactorily executed.

47-4 Lexington, Nov. 17.

## ALMANACS,

BY THE CROSS, DOZEN OR SINGLE. For sale at this Office.





#### NAVAL ODE.

Brave warriors of old ocean,  
Columbia's heroes be!  
Whose vengeance roars in thunder deep,  
Whose valor swells the gale;  
Again—again to Conquest! On!  
The star-girt flag let fly;  
For the foe onward go,  
To death or victory!

The spirit of Columbia  
Shall ne'er in chains be thrall'd;  
For the terrors of her lightning front,  
The foe shall sink appall'd!  
Her sons, in freedom strongly nerv'd,  
Shall tyrant worlds defy;  
Midst the storms of their arms,  
They'll find death or victory!

See—the glorious vanguard,  
With pendant blue and gold;  
Hisperia's banner'd eagle waves  
Defiance to the world!  
Tells, when their country calls to arms,  
How freemen dare to die!  
At her call, they will fall,  
Or find glorious victory!

Tho' towering o'er each billow,  
The tyrant foe appear;  
Tho' wide his thousand steamers wave,  
And proudly float the air!  
Yet freemen, O! amidst storm, amidst fire,  
Ye conquer, or ye die!  
From the grave of the brave,  
Springs our country's liberty!

Thrice and thrice dark lowering,  
The foe-man gives his front;  
And thrice and thrice, Columbia's tars  
Loud hail the battle's brunt!  
And thrice and thrice, our eagle soars  
Triumphantly on high!  
Whilst the deep wakes his sleep,  
At our shouts of victory!

Come on confederate tyrants!  
Come, try what freemen dare;  
In liberty's slightly cause,  
They scorn they know not fear!  
While iron tempests rage beat,  
Their standard star shall fly,  
To the brave it shall wave  
On to death or victory!

Ye sacred sires! whose spirits  
Still guard your country's weal;  
Lo! o'er the wave-repelling deck,  
Your sons, embattled kneel!  
By your blood which flow'd in bending oars,  
Freemen we'll live or die!  
Midst the storms of our arms,  
We'll find death or victory!

#### FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

#### CHARACTER OF BONAPARTE.

He is fallen! We may now pause before that splendid prodigy which towered among us like some ancient ruin whose frown-terrified glance its magnificence attracted. Grand, gloomy and peculiar, he sat upon the throne, a sceptred hermit, wrapt in the solitude of his awful originality. A mind bold, independent, and decisive; a will despotic in its dictates; an energy that distanced expedition; and a conscience pliable to every touch of interest, marked the outline of this extraordinary character, the most extraordinary perhaps, that, in the annals of this world, ever rose, or fell. Flung into life, in the midst of a revolution, that quickened every energy of a people that acknowledged no superior, he commenced his course, a stranger by birth, and a scholar by charity! With no friend but his sword, and no fortune but his talents, he rushed into the lists where rank, and wealth, and genius had arrayed themselves, and competition fled from him as from the chance of destiny. He knew no motive but interest—he acknowledged no criterion but success—he worshipped no God but ambition, and with a stern devotion, knelt at the shrine of his idolatry. Subsidiary to this there was no creed that he did not profess—there was no opinion he did not promulgate; in the hope of a dynasty, he upheld the crescent; for the sake of a divorce, he bowed before the cross; the orphan, of St. Louis, he became the adopted child of the republic; and, with a partial ingratitude, on the ruins of the throne and the tribune, he reared the tower of his despotism! A professed catholic, he imprisoned the Pope; a pretended patriot, he impoverished the country; and, in the name of Brutus, he grasped, without remorse, and wore without shame, the diadem of the Cæsars!

Through this pantomime of his policy, fortune played the clown to his caprices. At his touch, crowns crumbled, beggars reigned, systems vanished, the wildest theories took the colour of his whim, and all that was venerable, and all that was novel, chanced places with the rapidity of a drama. Even apparent defeat, assumed the operations of victory—his flight from Egypt confirmed his destiny—ruin itself only elevated him to empire.

But, if his fortune was great, his genius was transcendent; decision flashed upon his council, and it was the same, to decide, and to perform. To inferior inferior intellects his combinations appeared perfectly impossible, his plans perfectly impracticable—but, in his hand, simplicity marked their development, and success vindicated their adoption. His person partook the character of his mind—if the one never yielded in the cabinet, the other never bent in the field. Nature had no obstacles that he did not surmount—space no opposition that he did not spurn; and, whether among Alpine rocks, Arabian sands, or Polar snows, he seemed proof against peril, and empowered with ubiquity! The whole continent of Europe trembled at beholding the audacity of his designs, and the miracle of their execution. Scepticism bowed to the prodigies of his performance—romance assumed the air of history—nor was there aught too incredible for belief, or too fanciful for expectation, when the world saw a subaltern of Corsi-

ca waving his imperial flag over her most ancient capitals. All the visions of antiquity became common places in his contemplation—kings were his people—Nations were his outposts—and he disposed of courts, and camps, and churches, and cabinets as if they were the titular dignitaries of the chessboard.

Amid all these changes he stood immutable, as adamant. It mattered little whether in the field or drawing room—with the mob or the levee—wearing the jacobin bonnet or the iron crown—banishing a Braganza or espousing a Lorraine—dictating peace on a raft to the Czar of Russia, or contemplating defeat at the gallows of Leipzig—he was still the same military despot.

Cradled in the camp, he was to the last hour, the darling of his army. Of all his soldiers, not one forsook him, till affections useless, and their first supposition was the safety of their favorite. They knew well that if he was lavish of them, he was prodigal of himself; and that if he exposed them to peril he repaid them with plunder. For the soldiers he subsidized every people—to the people he made even pride pay tribute.

The victorious veteran glittered with gains—and the capital, gorgeous with the spoils of art, became the miniature metropolis of the universe. In this wonderful combination, his affectation of literature must not be omitted. The goateer, of the press, he affected the patronage of letters—the proscriber of books, he encouraged philosophy—the persecutor of authors, and the murderer of printers, he yet pretended to the protection of learning!—the assassin of Paine—the slayer of De Stael, and the denouncer of Kotzebue—he was the friend of David—the benefactor of De Lill—and sent his academical prize to the philosopher of England!

Such a medley of contradiction, and, at the same time, such an individual inconsistency, were never united in the same character. A royalist, a republican, and an emperor—a mahometan, a catholic, and a patron of the synagogue—a subaltern and a sovereign—a traitor and a tyrant—a christian and an infidel—he was, through all vicissitudes, the same stern, impatient, inflexible, original—the same mysterious, incomprehensible self—the man without a model, and without a shadow.

His fall, like his life, baffled all speculation. In short, his whole history was like a dream to the world, and no man can tell how or why he was awakened from the reverie. Such is a faint and feeble picture of Napoleon Bonaparte, the first (and it is to be hoped, the last) emperor of the French.

That he has done much evil, there is little doubt—that he has been the origin of much good, there is just as little. Through his means, intentional or not, Spain, Portugal and France, have arisen to the blessings of a free constitution; superstition has found her grave in the ruins of the inquisition; and the federal system, with its whole train of satellites, had fled forever. Kings may learn from him that their safest study, as well as their noblest, is the interest of the people. The people are taught by him, that there is no despotism so stupendous against which they have not a resource;—and to those who would rise on the ruins of both, he is a living lesson, that if ambition can raise him from the lowest station, it can prostrate them from the highest.

† Sir Humphrey Davy was transmitted the first prize of the academy of arts and sciences.

#### NOTICE

THE undersigned, two of the commissioners appointed by the act of Congress passed on the thirty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "an act providing for the redemption of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory," hereby, according to the injunctions of the said act, give notice to all whom it may concern:

That the commissioners appointed by the said act will meet on the first Monday in January next, at the City of Washington, as by said act is directed, for the purpose then, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, of adjudging and determining upon the sufficiency of all such releases, assignments and powers as may be executed and deposited in the office of the secretary of state, in conformity with directions of the said act; and also then and there, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of adjudging and finally determining upon all controversies arising from released claims which may be found to conflict with, and be adverse to each other; and also of adjudging and determining upon all such claims under a certain act, or pretended act, of the state of Georgia, entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled an act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this state (Georgia) for the payment of the late state troops and other purposes therein mentioned, declaring the right of this state to the unappropriated territory thereof, for the protection and support of the frontiers of this state, and for other purposes," passed January the seventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as may be found to have been to the United States by operation of law; and, generally, for the purpose of doing and performing all matters and things enjoined upon the said commissioners by the act of the thirty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, aforesaid.

JAMES MONROE,  
Acting Secretary of State.  
RICHARD RUSH,  
Attorney General.

Washington, October 3, 1814. 44-3m

#### CAUTION.

I warn the public against trading for a note given by me to John Cleveland of Shelby county, for a horse which said Cleveland had no right to sell.—The note calls for one hundred gallons of whisky on the first day of March 1815.

WILLIAM BARTLETT.  
Fayette County, Oct. 18 1814.

#### COLEMAN, MEGOWAN & MAJOR.

HAVE established a COMMISSION STORE at New-Orleans. They have an extensive warehouse for storing goods, &c. and transact every description of business in their line on reasonable terms.

20 tf

May 11, 1814.

#### NEW GOODS.

E. WARFIELD is just receiving from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and now opening at his store next door to Telford, Scott and Trotter's, a large and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the fall season, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, by the piece, or retail; among these goods may be found some choice articles, to wit:

Best Cotton Cards, No 10,  
Elegant fancy patterns of New-England cotton cloth,  
Stripes and Plaids,  
A variety of fashionable Silks for Bonnets, Bots and Shoes of every kind,  
Mantuas, Levantine and Virginia Silks,  
Fancy Muslins, elegant  
Cambric Muslins,  
Linen Cambric,  
Assorted Silk Velvets,  
Do. Ribbands,  
Elegant new patterns of Paper Hangings  
Queens and Glass Ware,  
China, Tea and Table Sets,  
Ironmongery of every description,  
Groceries,  
Teas of the best quality,  
Best Coffee,  
Segars of all kind,  
Iron and Nails,  
Currying Knives,  
Curriers' Fleshers,  
Veneering Saws, 4 Cut Saws, Mill Saws,  
Whip Saws, Hand Saws,  
And a great variety of all fancy Goods.

FOR SALE,  
A quantity of good Cotton Bagging ready for delivery.

COTTON, by the bale, and  
SUGAR by the bl. of an excellent quality.

#### David Todd,

HAS just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening at his store, the corner of Main street and Cheapside, a very large and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will sell for cash by retail or the piece. Amongst which are the following choice goods:

Fine and Coarse Cloths,  
Casimeres, Casimere, Flannels and Vestings  
Cambric, India and Fancy Muslins,  
Cambric Shirtings,  
Black Cambrics, Bombazettes of different colors,  
Black and Colored Levantine, Mantua and other Silks,  
A large assortment of Ladies fancy and winter Shoes, booties, &c  
Silk Worsted and Cotton Hosiery,  
Straw Bonnets, Black do.  
Children's Beaver Hats, Men's fashionable Hats,  
An elegant assortment of Ribbons,  
A large assortment of Domestic Cottons & Woollens,  
Hardware of every description,  
Carpenters', Turners', Saddlers', and Shoe Makers' Tools,  
Stock and Knob Locks, Saws,  
Cutlery of all kinds,  
China tea and coffee, Cups & Saucers, Plates, Dishes, &c.  
Queens and Glass Ware,  
Groceries of an excellent quality,  
Coffee, Sugars, Teas, Wine, Brandy, &c.

44-4f

Lexington, Oct 29, 1814

#### JUST RECEIVED

IN addition to our former stock of goods a large and general assortment of  
MR. RICHARDSON'S—consisting of  
DRY GOODS, QUEENS WARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which were all laid in at least 15 months ago for cash, which will enable us to sell on as good terms as any person in our line. The store is kept in the Corner opposite R. G. Dudley and Co.

WILLIAMSON & McKINNEY.

N. B. We also have on hand a quantity of JONES' best spun COTTON, which is equal to any in the state, and will be sold at the factory prices.

Lexington Sept. 19, 1814

#### BOOTS & SHOES.

#### L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES,  
made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,

LADIES SHOES,  
of the newest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.

Lexington, K. N. v. 3, 1813—45-4f

WANTED to hire at the Lexington Manufacturing Company TWENTY WHITE WEAVERS—Also TWENTY NEGROES, acquainted with weaving, and several NEGRO BOYS from 7 to 12 years old.

Also wanted several apprentices to the spinning and weaving business.—To those of 17 years old, liberal wages will be given, and the opportunity of learning a good trade.—Apply to  
R. MEGOWAN,  
Agent for the Lex. Manufacturing Co.  
August 29. 35-4f

THE SUBSCRIBERS want immediately eight or ten BOYS, fourteen or fifteen years of age, as apprentices to the file cutting business. Two good BLACK SMITHS, will meet with liberal encouragement if application is made immediately. They also wish to hire a trusty HOUSE SERVANT, that can come well recommended as a Cook, washer & Ironer.

REDD & WOLACK

Lexington, Oct 31, 1814. 44-4f

#### Fifty Dollars Reward.

REWARD on the 25th inst a YELLOW WOMAN named MATHIE, 22 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, straight made, had on when she went away, a blue cotton dress, cross-barred, lined and bound sleeves, cross-barred handkerchief round her head, very curly hair for her colour, high in the nose, reads and writes a little, and has been seen since in the neighborhood of Lexington. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state, or TEN DOLLARS if taken in the state and secured so that I get her again, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home to me in Lexington.

October 24.

LEAVING YOUNG

44

#### PATENT LOOM.

LATELY INVENTED BY WALTER JAMES. THE Subscriber has the sole right to the use of this invention, and offers Patent Rights for counties, or single Looms for sale, on what he conceives advantageous terms, to manufacturers or purchasers for domestic use. The price for using a single loom is twenty five dollars, and for the exclusive privilege of a county, will measurably depend on the population. The difference between James's and the loom in common use is this—by the aid of some simple machinery, the shuttle is thrown across the warp, the web is taken up on the beam, and the gears raised and lowered, without the aid of treddles. The single act of drawing up the batten with one hand, and this additional machinery is neither costly, complex, or liable to go out of repair. Some of the advantages of this loom are—any one can weave on it, and its operations being guided by machinery, and consequently performed with more certainty than by the hand, the operator proceeds with much more expedition. It is stated that those who are accustomed to both this and the common fly shuttle loom, can weave more than double the quantity on this in the same time. The degree of correctness with which this loom is here represented, may be ascertained by an examination of one now in operation in the house adjoining Mr. C. Coyle's, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

As the subscriber has the sole right to the use of this invention for the state of Kentucky, (Nelson and Washington counties excepted) he wishes to caution individuals against purchasing from any one else than himself, or those claiming under him, as so doing may be attended with unpleasant consequences.

The undersigned may generally be found at the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, or at his residence near Lexington, who has for sale, an invoice of first, second and third quality Philadelphia made SADDLES.

JOHN L. MARTIN.

Lexington, September 23. 39

#### JAMES'S LOOM.

This exquisite machine has been visited by numbers, and the more it is seen, the more it is admired. The proprietor for this state wishes to sell out his patent right in shares to a company—and we have little doubt, that if they will be content with a moderate price for the use of it (say 40¢) it will be found extremely to their own profit, as well as that of the public. With the aid of Carding and Spinning Machines, which are gradually getting into use, we shall manufacture our own stuffs so cheaply, as to supercede, in a considerable degree, the same qualities of European fabrics.

Mr. Richard Harris (and when we name him, we name a gentleman whose works in this city unquestionably place him among the first in the first class of our artists) speaks of this machine in the following terms:

"Not only is R. H. much pleased with the indulgence allowed him of examining a machine constructed upon such perfect mechanical principles, and which performs the act of weaving with so much dispatch, ease to its attendant, and correctness in web; but when he considers that it requires only one hand of a skilful man to produce the whole operation, without the motion of the foot, he finds no hesitation in saying, that it has greatly the preference over any loom he has ever seen."

"Convinced of its great public and private utility, R. H. is of opinion that it is highly deserving of patronage, and hopes that the knowledge and experience of its benefit will be speedily diffused through our country."

Dr. James Mease, of Philadelphia, says, in a letter to Mr. Jefferson, of the 27th ult. "I have the pleasure to send you a printed specification of the Patent of James, for his newly invented loom, which is now in operation in this city. I visited the manufactory established by the person who bought the right of this state, and of those to the South, and was much gratified. We may say with respect to the loom what the French Society of Agriculture said of your Plough: 'America received the Loom from Europe, and returned it perfected.'"

Mr. Jefferson, of whose skill in the arts we cannot say too much, terms it "a Loom of the most beautiful invention imaginable"—and says, "Nobody was more pleased than myself with its construction."—Richmond Enquirer.

#### VALUABLE PROPERTY

For sale, in Lexington.

The subscriber offers for sale several VALUABLE LOTS, as follows:

LOT No. 1—is a piece of ground on Main st. 22 feet with a 5 foot alley, 107 feet back with the privilege of building over said alley, & joining J. P. Schatzel, esq's wall.—The back part of said lot from the alley is 107 feet, and 27 feet wide on Short street.

No. 2—is the lot adjoining the above 1st—is 23 feet wide, and 107 feet back—said lot is a frame building &c. occupied at present by Dr. Dudley.

No. 3—is a vacant lot on Short street, near the public square, is 60 feet in front, running back to the next street 231 feet. It is an excellent situation for a tavern. I will sell it altogether or divide it as may suit purchasers.

No. 4—is a piece or parcel of ground lying near the Steam mill—a corner lot, bounded by Mill street and Steam mill street—109 feet on the latter and 80 feet on the former to an alley. I will sell it in whole or divide it as may suit purchasers.

No. 5—is situated on High street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Carnes, is 40 feet on said street, running back 150 feet to an alley.

No. 6—is a lot lying near the late residence of John R. Shaw, dec'd & was the property of Mrs. Nutty Boulware, and where she lately resided, being 60 feet on a street running back from Main street and 139 feet back—on this lot is a Hewed Log Dwelling House.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above property, will learn the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on Short street.

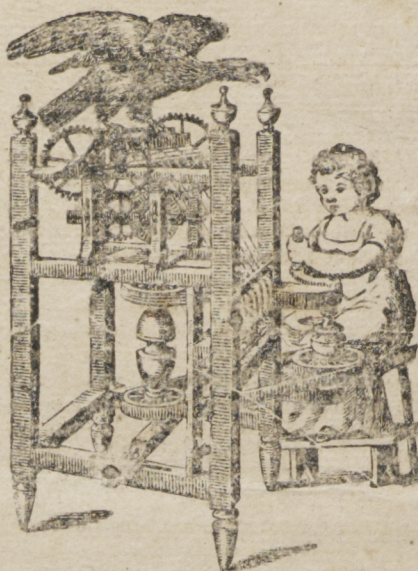
October 17. 43

#### Take Notice

I shall attend on the 1st Saturday in December next at the mouth of Fox's Creek, on Licking river, in Fleming county to take depositions to perpetuate testimony to establish the beginning and special calls of an entry note the 27th day of January, 1783, for John Carter Littlepage, for 0.000 acres of land, between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning, and five in the afternoon, where any person interested may attend if they please.

JOHN HUNT.

November 2d, 1814.



THIS useful Machine for Spinning Cotton will be seen at work at Mr. Whitney's Cabinet shop, opposite Mr. Postlethwait's any day from 9 to 2, and from 3 till sundown. Patent rights for a single machine 15 dollars. The mottle parts will be furnished for six or any larger number of spindles at five dollars per spindle.

Cotton Spinners are respectfully invited to call and see this simple and expeditious mode of spinning cotton.

42 Lexington, Oct. 17.

#### TO MECHANICS.

Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, Turners in wood and iron, Black and Whitesmiths, Brass Founders and Filers, are wanted to make the several parts of a Spinning Machine, to be seen at Mr. Whitney's, opposite Mr. Postlethwait's Inn, Lexington.

The highest price will be given for two inch Cherry and four inch Poplar of the best quality, seasoned. Oct. 22 —43

#### STEAM MILL COTTON FACTORY.

LEWIS SANDERS and Co. have re-commenced their Cotton Spinning Factory, by Steam at Sanders, two and a half miles west of Lexington. The Steam Engine built and constructed by Daniel Large, engineer, Philadelphia, upon Watt and Bolton's plan, with some of his own improvements.

Their Cotton Yarn will be sold at the old prices at the factory, and at the store of John Scott, Jr. in town.

No. 8	83 cents	No. 15	125 cents
9	87 1/2	16	131 1/2
10	94	17	137 1/2
11	100	18	144
12	108	19	150
13	112 1/2	20	156 1/2
14	118 1/2	21	162 1/2

Families and Manufacturers will find great advantage from the use of the short hank in preference to the long, being more even and regular as to size and less liable to tangle from handling, particularly in dyeing.

Our hanks are made of seven steins, eighty threads in a skein, one and a half yards round, making eight hundred and forty yards in each hank—as many hanks as weighs a pound is the number. No. 10 is ten hanks of 840 yards each, is eight thousand four hundred yards, equal to two dozen and four cuts of the same.

Wanted at the factory, Tallow, Hogs Lard and most of the articles usually sold at market. Lexington, May 16, 1814. 30-4f

#### Silver Plating & Brass Foundry.

#### I. & E. WOODRUFF,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand opposite Lewis Sanders, on Main street, Lexington. They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

THEY HAVE AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND, An elegant assortment of

Plated Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c. OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS, Which they will sell much lower than has ever been sold in the western country. Country merchants can be supplied at the Philadelphia prices.

ALL KINDS OF Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage and Gig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe and Tassels.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Showels & Tonges, Door Knockers, &c. Which they will dispose of very low for Cash.

ALL KINDS OF Brass Work for Machinery, Clock Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE. Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND. They have just received an extensive assortment of

#### Saddlery, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash. The highest price in Cash will be given for old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.

Lexington, April 4, 1814. 14-4f

#### State of Kentucky.

MERCER COUNTY, set.—September Term, 1814. Abraham Bowman, comp't against the Heirs of John Thomas, dec'd. &c. &c. def't. in Chanc.

On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the order for the reviving of this suit against the heirs of John Thomas, dec'd. made at the last term of this court, be amended by inserting the name of Jefferson Thomas instead of Jesse Thomas, one of the children of John Thomas, dec'd. and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said Jefferson Thomas and Joseph Thomas are not inhabitants of this commonwealth.—On the motion of the complainant, therefore, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants, Jefferson Thomas and Joseph Thomas, do appear here on the first day of the next Term of this Court, and show cause if any they have, why the interlocutory decree, formerly pronounced herein against their dec'd. ancestor, should not be carried into effect by a final decree to be pronounced thereon—and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted eight weeks successively in some public newspaper in the commonwealth, authorized by law to make such publication.

A copy. Attest,

43 THO. ALLEN, CLK.